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PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1981

Established 1887

Carter Arrives to Greet Hostages, Who Report Abuse, Maltreatment

U.S. Accuses Militants of Harassment

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The U.S. government Wednesday accused Iranian militants of "serious mistreatment" of some of the American hostages during their just-ended 444-day captivity.

State Department spokesman Jack Cannon told reporters that evidence of the mistreatment was gleaned from preliminary conversations with the freed hostages during their first day at the U.S. Air Force hospital in Wiesbaden.

Mr. Cannon refused to describe the mistreatment or to comment on his prepared statement. But details of physical and mental harassment became known after the former hostages talking with their families by phone.

"Throughout their ordeal, we repeatedly stated the human rights of our citizens were being grossly violated," the prepared statement said.

Medical Examinations — Mr. Cannon would not elaborate. He would only say that medical examinations and conversations with the 52 Americans would continue and that the State Department expected to report "on the facts as they emerge."

In the telephone conversations with their families, one of the hostages said he had been beaten and placed in solitary confinement for more than five months after he tried to escape and another said he was told by Iranian interrogators trying to extract information from him that his mother had died.

And in a television interview, Richard Queen, the hostage who was released last July after he developed multiple sclerosis, said that he and other hostages were held for nearly five months in a windowless warehouse basement, were forbidden to talk and permitted just 20 minutes of fresh air a week.

Most of the hostages talked with their families for the first time since the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was taken over on Nov. 4, 1979.

Col. Leland Holland, 53, security chief of the embassy, called his 79-year-old mother in Scales Mound, Ill., before dawn.

"He said he had spent a month in what he called the 'dungeon' and said his captors were S.O.B.s," Holland said.

Duane Gillette called his parents in Columbia, Pa., and Andrew (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Joy and relief showed in the faces of freed hostages on arrival in West Germany Wednesday.

Iranian Leaders Claim Triumph With No Regrets Over Hostages

By Jonathan Sharp — In the aftermath of the release of the American hostages, Iran seemed determined Wednesday to show that it had no regrets about the 14-month crisis and to portray it as a triumph for this country.

The speaker of the Majlis was greeted with chants of "God is great!" by members when he described the hostage-taking as "one of the greatest constructive measures in history."

But the speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, also told the parliament of the danger of internal squabbling over the hostage agreement, in which Iran settled for much less than the \$24 billion it had demanded from the United States in return for the hostages.

Already there have been signs of friction on the issue, involving chief hostage negotiator Behzad Nabavi and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The Majlis speaker said that if it had not been for the embassy seizure the shah probably would still be alive and a focus of opposition to the Iranian revolutionary government.

Shah 'Could Not Stand It' — He suggested that once the hostages had been taken, the United States either killed the shah to order to block demands for his return to Iran or else the ex-monarch "could not stand it and died."

Mr. Rafsanjani added that, although Iran had suffered some short-term losses because of the international economic sanctions against it, in the long term the hostage affair had been of benefit because the country had learned self-reliance.

that he had been told about the crucial later stages of the bargaining.

Diplomats in Tehran have forecast that the centrist bloc associated with Mr. Bani-Sadr may try to gain some political capital at the expense of the government following announcement of the terms of the deal.

In a message to the nation Wednesday connected with the domestic political struggle, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called for greater discipline in the armed forces and urged politicians to avoid anything that might demoralize the fighting men and weaken the country.

The revolutionary leader was apparently referring to criticism by the senior clergy members of the armed forces, of which Mr. Bani-Sadr is commander-in-chief.

In his television appearance, Mr. Nabavi hailed the hostage episode as an Iranian victory. He said U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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Tehran Receives \$2.9 Billion; Litigation Blocks Other Funds

By Stuart Taylor Jr. — WASHINGTON — Iraq received about \$2.9 billion of its more than \$12 billion in frozen assets after the hostages were released, according to the former Treasury Secretary, William Miller.

The \$2.9 billion comes from about \$8 billion that the United States transferred into a special escrow account in the Bank of England Tuesday morning before the hostages were released.

After Algeria had certified that the hostages had safely left Iran, the Algerian central bank, which controlled the escrow account, set aside \$5.1 billion to pay off Iranian debts to U.S. and European banks and transferred the remainder to Iran.

In addition, Iranian assets worth \$4 billion are still in the United States, much of that amount tied up in lawsuits brought by companies with claims against Iran. A portion of those assets will be used to pay any private U.S. claims against Iran found valid by an international arbitration panel, and the balance will be returned to Iran in a complex series of legal steps.

The \$8 billion that went into the escrow account in the Bank of England included about \$5.5 billion in Iranian deposits and interest in European branches of U.S. banks, about \$940 million worth of Iranian-owned gold and \$1.4 billion worth of Iranian-owned Treasury securities that had been frozen in the Federal Reserve

Bank of New York and about \$40 million in frozen Iranian funds held by the government, Mr. Miller said.

About \$3.7 billion of this amount has already been used to pay off U.S. and European banks participating in large syndicated loans to Iran. Another \$1.4 billion went into a special escrow account

and will be used to pay off individual loans made by other U.S. banks to Iranian institutions after disagreements as to amounts of interest due and other matters are resolved by negotiation or arbitration.

All U.S. banks that lent money to Iran have already been repaid in full or are assured of eventual repayment under one of the two arbitration provisions in the agreements with Iran. Mr. Miller and former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said.

The provisions for settlement of the claims of oilbanking companies — such as construction and engineering concerns and oil companies — against Iran are more complex, and the prospects that they will eventually be compensated are much less certain.

Officials said that international arbitration arrangements they negotiated with Iran through Algerian intermediaries will provide most or all claimants with an adequate substitute for their lawsuits, if not with full payment of claims that in some cases appear to be wildly inflated.

But former Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and other lawyers of the Carter administration acknowledged that there would be court challenges by claimants asserting that the government had no power to nullify the court orders they obtained against frozen Iranian assets or to terminate their lawsuits.

Mr. Civiletti cited several constitutional provisions and laws as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



President Reagan and his wife in the motorcade on Pennsylvania Avenue after the inauguration.

Hostage Release Gives Reagan Political, Diplomatic Advantage

By Hedrick Smith — For a president who has promised Americans beginning an era of national renewal at home and restored the faith of the American people, the release of the American hostages was an extraordinary event.

The extraordinary deadline dilemma that put the 52 captured Americans into the air over Iran was a new leader into office in Washington provided a graceful response for Ronald Reagan and a relief for a nation weary from 14 months of humiliation and economic stagnation.

Most unavoidably the human drama in Iran overshadowed an international call to national greatness — a plain-spoken charter of Reagan's conservative creed, a sermon that a stump speech, a rallying cry that a practical man will get down to business at once.

For all the new president's stated reputation as one of the nation's most polished political orators, his inaugural address of a surprisingly few rhetorical flourishes beyond the populist style of ordinary Americans that he who says that we are in a when there are no heroes, just don't know where to

NEWS ANALYSIS

provided the perfect symbolic backdrop for Mr. Reagan's political objectives.

In political terms, the hostage release enables Mr. Reagan to enter the White House in a glow of good feeling and tentative optimism rather than embarking on his term burdened by a festering diplomatic deadlock that had soured the public mood and would have led him down abroad when his first priority is to minister to the domestic economy.

"It's dramatically upbeat," said Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, one of Mr. Reagan's closest political friends. "Everybody feels good about it. It clears the air. It sweeps away something that would have been very distracting from all that

we want to do. It's an excellent beginning for Ronald Reagan, and a good farewell for Jimmy Carter."

In diplomatic terms, the return of the hostages to freedom and family liberates American diplomacy from a political impediment that constantly crippled the pursuit of America's vital interests in one of the world's most critical regions.

For Jimmy Carter, the elaborate arrangements so dramatically though frustratingly concluded in the final moments of his presidency closed the most painful and haunting episode of his stewardship.

Stain on Record — The agreement with Iran wiped a stain from his record and now allows him to nurture the hope that with the perspective of time, the public and history will judge him more kindly.

For the national psyche, there is now relief from the human turmoil of the hostages and their families and a sense that a certain (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

INSIGHTS

France's Marchais — Georges Marchais, the Communist candidate for the French presidential election in April, loves to unsettle, irritate, and shock. He welcomes opprobrium from that vast majority of the electorate who will never vote Communist under any circumstances. And he invites his followers to think of themselves as a minority under siege. Page 5.

INSIDE

Soviet Gas — France is quietly slowing its pursuit of a multibillion-dollar deal with the Soviet Union which, the Carter administration has warned, could result in a Western European becoming energy-dependent on Russia during the next few decades. Page 2.

HAMPDEN ELYSEES 260 SQ. M. OFFICES



Campaign Pledge

Reagan Puts Freeze On Federal Hiring

By Howell Raines
WASHINGTON — Only minutes after completing his inaugural ceremony...

bitterness of the charges that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter exchanged last fall. As the couples posed for photographers...

2.1 Million Employees
In his campaign, Mr. Reagan promised to impose a hiring freeze within his first 24 hours in office...

Reagan's action Tuesday was a first step toward controlling the growth and size of government...

An administration spokesman said that more than 3,000 senior jobs for political appointees and for non-career positions in the Senior Executive Service...

The new freeze goes beyond a step taken by Mr. Carter to allow only one new employee for each two who departed.



President Reagan, on his first full day in office, speaks in the East Room of the White House during a swearing-in ceremony for staff members.

President Attends Swearing-In of Staff

Day 1 at the White House for Reagan

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, beginning his first full day as chief executive, watched Wednesday as 38 members of his White House staff were sworn in by Chief Justice Warren Burger.

Mr. Reagan told his aides, sworn in as a group, that although he had no doubts about anyone's loyalty to him, they owe their loyalty to the nation.

Mr. Reagan said every judgment must be made on the basis that no one's going to be seeking office ever again. Now I don't say that we won't seek office ever again...

Photography Session
After the swearing-in, Mr. Reagan convened his first Cabinet meeting, even though no members of the Cabinet had been sworn in.

Night of Parties
Among those sworn in were Elizabeth Dole, assistant to the president for public liaison; Edwin Meese, counselor to the president; James Baker, White House chief of staff; Michael Deaver, deputy chief of staff; Richard Allen, national security adviser; Martin Anderson, domestic policy adviser; and James Brady, press secretary.

Italy Train Crash Kills 4
COSENZA, Italy — At least four persons were killed and 17 were hospitalized Wednesday when the Rome to Reggio Calabria express train hit a pile of mud from a landslide and was derailed, police said.

Role in Hostage Talks Termed 'Superb'
S. Hopes for Improved Algerian Ties
Prior to 1979, when President Benjedid Chadli took over after the death of the more radical and hard-line President Houari Boumedienne, political relations between Washington and Algiers were bad for many years.

Insulting Tone
The tone of the article, which some U.S. officials here considered insulting, contrasted sharply with the bland but conciliatory telegram sent to Mr. Reagan Tuesday night by Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Communist Party.

Spain 1-Day Steel Strike
MADRID — As many as 100,000 Spanish steel and shipbuilding workers began a 24-hour strike Wednesday. They are seeking higher wages and protesting delays in negotiations to restructure declining sectors of their industries, union sources said.

Finding Medicine for Economic Maladies

Now, Reagan Has to Face the 'Affliction'

By John M. Berry
WASHINGTON — An "economic affliction of great proportions" confronts the United States, President Reagan declared in his inaugural address.

that to come from in 1981 or 1982. A higher rate of business investment in more modern plants and machines eventually should raise productivity, but only by a small amount over an extended period of years.

how it plans to get from here to there. Mr. Reagan's first step was to declare a freeze on hiring of civilian employees by all federal executive agencies.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Meanwhile, the Reagan advisers have been urging the Federal Reserve to keep a tight rein on growth of the money supply. That is more or less the same thing as saying the economy should not grow rapidly.

This inherent conflict between the Reagan plans for stimulating the economy with tax cuts and the insistence that the nation's central bank keep the lid on growth can be resolved only if there is some sort of spontaneous drop in inflation this year or next.

Senate Confirms Haig, in State, and Weinberger

WASHINGTON — The Senate confirmed Alexander Haig Jr., whose confirmation process was dominated by Watergate, as President Reagan's secretary of state Wednesday. The vote was 93 to 6.

A World Aways

Sooner or later, however, Mr. Reagan and his new team of economic advisers are more realistically going to have to discuss, publicly and in detail, just how they plan to get from a world of 7.4-percent unemployment and double-digit inflation rates to, in the president's words, "a healthy, vigorous, growing economy."

So far there is no credible explanation of just how the new administration will deal with these and other problems while simultaneously reducing inflation and unemployment. We still don't know.

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Soviet Journal Criticizes U.S. Leaders as 'Failures'

By R.W. Apple Jr.
MOSCOW — In a comment of unusual asperity on the inauguration of President Reagan, a Soviet weekly journal said Wednesday that "presidents of the United States turn out to be ever more disgraceful failures, one after another."

The journal, Literaturnaya Gazeta, warned Mr. Reagan that he would have to adjust quickly to changed realities if he wanted to be any more successful than his recent predecessors. An article signed by Vitaly Kobaysh, an adviser to the Communist Party Central Committee's information department, said U.S. politicians thought they could wear down the Soviet Union because of superior American wealth.

"But by what criteria do they measure their wealth?" the journal asked. "By dollars, of course. But what is the devalued dollar worth today? And anyway, many of the dollars deposited in the U.S. today do not even belong to them. If someone intends to wear us down it is better he count not in dollars but in material resources, especially in fuel resources."

"Let him count his own fuel resources," Mr. Kobaysh advised, "and not those belonging to others, for past events have shown that it is shortsighted to depend on these. In this respect we are richer and those who are planning our ruin may one day have to turn to us with outstretched hands."

Insulting Tone
The tone of the article, which some U.S. officials here considered insulting, contrasted sharply with the bland but conciliatory telegram sent to Mr. Reagan Tuesday night by Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Communist Party.

Said in recent years has a major Soviet publication used language as blunt as that used by the journal, especially in discussing relations with the United States.

"If the new administration does not want history to treat it the way it did the previous administration," the journal said, "these comments should not be regarded as lecturing but as material for sober reflection, to which one is naturally inclined when the celebrations are over."

Mr. Kobaysh said that former President Jimmy Carter was no better and no worse than his immediate predecessors, but asserted that his inexperience in Washington, his provincialism and "his inappropriate religious zeal" had not helped.

"The leaders of the United States are unable to realize that the present world is not the world that it was in the past."

Advertisement for Metal Tribune magazine. Features a large graphic with '50% OFF!' and 'Metal Tribune'. Text includes 'MAJOR SAVINGS ARE JUST ONE REASON TO SUBSCRIBE' and 'There are many more. Such as comprehensive coverage of world news. Balanced, unbiased reporting. Expanded business coverage and financial tables. Plus comics, "Weekend," Buchwald, Baker and many others.'

Advertisement for Prof. Personnel Counseling Ltd. Text includes 'Prof. Personnel Counseling Ltd.', 'Prof. Consils en personal SA', 'Prof. Personalberatung AG', and 'SENIOR MANAGER TREASURY AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE'.

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U.S., Russia: The Risks of Misperception

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON Post Service... In a world of increasing tensions, the United States and the Soviet Union face new risks of being drawn into conflict...

With the advent of the Reagan administration comes the renewal of a prolonged struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union over the basic terms of their global competition.

abandon it and substitute stiffer terms for any superpower equilibrium... This article by Murray Marder, senior diplomatic correspondent of The Washington Post, examines ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union have misperceived each other's intentions in the past and the dangers of these miscalculations.

proves to be justified—or even underestimated... That was what occurred in the U.S. assessment of Soviet intentions, in the months leading up to the intervention in Afghanistan.

reached a peak of 40,000 men; but nothing like a "combat brigade" had been identified in the intervening years of greatly reduced Soviet force levels... What developed is familiar enough on the U.S. side. The Carter administration originally disclaimed evidence of any change in the Soviet military presence on the island, only to discover by satellite photography in late August what U.S. intelligence labeled a "Soviet combat brigade."

The ensuing developments were complex for Mr. Reagan as his opponent, Mr. Ford broke off the SALT negotiations early that year; dropped "détente" entirely from his vocabulary, and substituted "peace through strength."

Simultaneously, the United States was moving on two other fronts toward a more militantly anti-Soviet policy... Vice President Mondale traveled to Peking at the end of August to intensify the coordination of anti-Soviet policy with China.

'Crescendo of Crisis'... The situation in Afghanistan deteriorated rapidly in the following weeks. At the same time, the United States became engulfed in what a dismayed Carter administration saw as "a crescendo of crisis."

The Soviet 'combat brigade' in Cuba, the thaw in American relations with China, Russia's intervention in Afghanistan and NATO missiles have heightened U.S.-Soviet tensions, contributing to the widening of the gulf between the two countries.

Gulf in Perceptions... In a world of increasing tensions, the United States and the Soviet Union face new risks of being drawn into conflict... The Soviet Union saw the dispute about its presence in Cuba as a deliberate provocation.

Americans to follow, in Moscow they began to take on the dimensions of a plot... In 1962 Soviet strategists had sworn "never again" to allow their nation to be humiliated as it was that year, when the Soviet Union was forced to withdraw its nuclear missiles from Cuba.

Cruise missiles) on their territory, with ranges of 1,200 to 1,500 miles (1,920 to 2,400 kilometers)—long enough to reach deep into Soviet territory... No American can be certain to what extent the Soviet leadership truly believed that such a design actually existed in Carter administration planning.

On Nov. 4, 1979, the U.S. Embassy was seized in Tehran, with the capture of American hostages plunging the Carter administration into its most agonizing ordeal, and raising fear that the Soviet Union would exploit the tide of anti-Americanism in the region to imperil the West's oil lifelines in the Gulf.

By late November, U.S. intelligence reports showed an increasing buildup of Soviet personnel and equipment on the Soviet side of the Afghanistan border... The United States, in early December, began sounding diplomatic and public warnings about the Soviet military preparations in the region.

But there was no "for else" message... "We did not specify what action we would take," it was reported later by Marshall Shulman, special advisor on Soviet affairs to Mr. Vance. The Carter administration had no effective counterweight to apply.

The State Department acknowledged in a letter to a House subcommittee last April 10, submitted by Mr. Shulman, that "the weight of our views was diminished by the frayed state of U.S.-Soviet relations and the fact that we had already invoked the prospect of damage to U.S.-Soviet relations and SALT on several other issues."

Even then, the magnitude of the Soviet plunge into Afghanistan, which began on the evening of Dec. 24 with a massive airlift of troops and other units into the capital of Kabul, and continued for three days in its initial stages, startled many U.S. policy-makers.

Private Concessions... Many Soviet sources conceded that, in private, they acknowledged that the Soviet Union had gone beyond its interpretation of détente, but claimed justification for the Soviet action in the imperatives of Soviet security, following U.S. default on its commitments to détente.

It is the official Soviet position that all its actions in Afghanistan were fully sanctioned by international law, in response to pleas for aid from a nation endangered by foreign agents... The Soviet Union claimed that "tens of thousands of mercenaries, armed with foreign arms... put in the hands of saboteurs by American and Chinese instructors, and "even specialists in subversion... from Egypt," were operating from bases in Pakistan.

Stronger Perceptions... Afghanistan, inevitably produced in U.S. perception a far more menacing Soviet "grand design" than the design that the Soviet Union attributed to the United States... "The implications of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan," Mr. Carter told Congress last January in his State of the Union address, "could pose the most serious threat to world peace since the Second World War."

Accumulated Strain... At the time President Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union signed a long-delayed SALT-2 pact six months later in Vienna, in June, 1979, U.S.-Soviet relations, under accumulated strain, from Vienna as much as from Moscow, were in a state of crisis... In other words, the Soviet Union was not only the most serious threat to the United States, but also the most serious threat to the Soviet Union.

Grand Designs... It took the Soviet Union a decade of extremely costly military expansion to conduct out the strategic change of policy that the United States held at the time of the missile crisis. For the Soviet leadership, the new U.S. outcry over a Soviet brigade in Cuba was a deliberate reopening of its deepest wound in the superpower rivalry.

The United States, Soviet planners suspected, either was attempting to extort a wholly new price for SALT, or it was engaged in a device change of policy. In Soviet perception, a U.S. "grand design" began to fall into place... As described by Soviet sources in Moscow at the time, their version of the U.S. "design"—which Carter administration officials found "tudicrous"—included the following elements:

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Marchais: "It is inadmissible to allow any more immigrants into France."

France's Marchais Loves Role of Shocker, Spoiler Of Elections for the Left

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS — Georges Marchais, the Communist candidate for the French presidential election in late April, likes to warm up his campaign audiences with a favorite anecdote — "an image that is seared in my memory," as he says.

He recalls boarding a plane in an African capital after a visit to lead his support to a local Marxist movement. The aircraft is filled with raucous French middle-class tourists wearing "bizarre sombreros, straw hats, shirts with large flower patterns."

Successful Tactics... These are tactics that have served Mr. Marchais well because in recent years he has undertaken a number of controversial initiatives that would discomfit a more timid politician.

Back in late 1977, with a united French left seemingly driving toward expected victory in national legislative elections, Mr. Marchais led his party against its erstwhile Socialist allies in a bitter attack that has not yet ended.

Crisis of Capitalism... While the Socialists have more or less accepted the government's contention that there are no quick solutions to unemployment and inflation, Mr. Marchais tells his listeners that economic troubles are "a crisis of capitalism," that the effect of rising oil prices "is practically negligible on growth and employment," and that if elected he would "make the rich pay."

Something Cracked... A number of dissident Communist intellectuals have resigned from the party following these incidents. "That bulldozer in Vitry made something crack inside me," said Antoine Spire, a university professor who formerly helped direct a Communist publishing house.

Mr. Marchais has shrugged off such defections as the acts of "a few Communists abandoning the battle because of pressures from the bourgeois adversary." Soundings taken by his party's Central Committee indicate that he should pick up popular support on the immigrant issue and come close to achieving the 20-percent vote that Communist candidates traditionally gather in national elections.

crowded under a huge tent raised over an empty construction site in a working-class district in northern Paris to hear Mr. Marchais... They applauded his denunciations of unemployment and inflation under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and his sharp attacks on the Socialists for allegedly shifting toward the right.

Unlike the other major candidates in the coming election Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, Socialist leader François Mitterrand, and possibly Jacques Chirac, who heads the neo-Gaullist party — Mr. Marchais does not entertain any hopes of becoming chief of state.

His main concern is to halt the political rise of the Socialists and eventually regain Communist leadership of the French left.

Mr. Marchais became his party's secretary-general in 1972 at a point when the French Communists were trying to shake off their Stalinist image. He presided over an effort to moderate Communist ideology and achieve an electoral coalition with the Socialists that would eventually bring the left to power.

But for many Communist militants the most important result of their party's strategy was instead the remarkable growth of the Socialists, whose electoral support bounded from 5 percent a decade ago to about 25 percent by 1977, comfortably outdistancing the Communists and threatening to bleed them of support.

Once Mr. Marchais and the Communist leadership decided that a break had to be made with the Socialists, it became evident that their strongest base of support was their orthodox militants — people who always distrusted the Socialists as "bourgeois reformers" and never stopped looking toward Moscow for guidance in foreign policy.

"This premise is not a bad bet," said Jean Rony, a leading Communist dissident. "The party is again finding a certain coherence." During the last three years, Mr. Marchais has worked hard to give his party a distinctly more combative image than the Socialists. And his decision to launch his presidential campaign last October months before any other major candidate, has afforded him ample time to establish the differences in the public mind.

That prospect deeply troubles the Socialists. Under the French political system, if no candidate gathers a majority of the votes in the first electoral round in late April, a second vote is held in early May between the two leading presidential candidates.



Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union were improving even by the time President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev signed the SALT-2 treaty in Vienna in 1979 in efforts by their countries to limit nuclear armaments.



Joe Latakomo, acting editor of The Post, the Soweto daily that was effectively banned by the government, displays the paper and its sister newspaper, the Sunday Post, which was also banned.

Colleagues Express 'Grave Concern'

Gagging of S. African Papers Protested

By David Reid
JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's Newspaper Press Union protested Wednesday the government's gag on the country's two leading black newspapers and called for a review of official powers over the media.

and overseas. Afrikaans and English-language newspapers in South Africa denounced the action in editorials. The International Press Institute, an organization of about 3,000 editors that monitors world press freedom, told South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha on Wednesday it was shocked by the decision.

U.S. Aide Met With Aquino

Marcos Foes Urged to Forgo Violence

By Henry Kamm
MANILA — Richard Holbrooke, outgoing U.S. assistant secretary of state, after meeting with President Ferdinand Marcos in a farewell visit here at year's end, strongly urged leading opposition figures to accept the lifting of martial law in the Philippines as a "generous offer" and to forswear violence.

telephone interview from his home in Boston. The former senator was rushed last year from more than seven years of martial-law detention to the United States for emergency heart surgery. Since his recovery he has accepted a fellowship at Harvard University.

California Judge Sentences 5 in Shakedown Case

LOS ANGELES — Five alleged Mafia figures convicted in an alleged plot to shake down local photographers were sentenced to jail by a judge who said he agreed with a witness that the organized crime family that controls Los Angeles is "second rate at best."

Mengele Sought By W. Germany

FRANKFURT — A West German court renewed a 1959 arrest warrant Wednesday against Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz death camp doctor allegedly living in Uruguay. Prosecutor Hans-Eberhard Klein said that the court granted his request to remind judges abroad that West German courts are maintaining their allegations against the now 70-year-old Nazi fugitive — who the arrest warrant says is suspected of murder and attempted murder of thousands of Auschwitz inmates between 1943 and 1945.

Suzuki Says Peace Was Tour Focus

By Mike Tharp
TOKYO — Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki has returned here from his first official overseas trip, a 13-day visit designed to forge stronger political and economic links between Japan and a group of five Southeast Asian nations. Mr. Suzuki summarized the purpose of his trip to the capitals of the five countries that make up the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — in a speech delivered in Bangkok at the end of his journey.

Low-Key and Good

"In addition to firming up relations with ASEAN, it showed the people back home he knew how to conduct himself," an analyst said. "It was not spectacular but it was low-key and good." Under the last Japanese premier to tour the region, Takeo Fukuda, in 1977, Mr. Suzuki did not break new ground in Japan's overall relations with the five-nation group. Mr. Fukuda handed out \$1 billion in Japanese aid pledges and promulgated a "heart-to-heart" doctrine with ASEAN members, some of whom later complained that Japan failed to live up to its commitments.

Doubling of Aid Expected

TOKYO — Japan plans to double its aid to developing countries over the next five years, to more than \$21.4 billion by 1985, compared with an estimated \$10.7 billion spent in the last five years, government sources said. Mr. Suzuki is expected to propose the plan in his policy speech before parliament early next week. The increase follows a pledge by Mr. Suzuki on his recent tour of countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that his government would expand aid. Last November, the Foreign Ministry said in a special report that helping developing countries secure stability by providing economic assistance will in turn enable Japan to maintain its own economic growth.

The London Stage 'Passion Play': Alter Egos Fail to Provide Much

By Sheridan Motley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Not since the mid-1940s, when Mary Chase first produced her invisible rabbit out of the Broadway hat in "Harvey," has there been the invention of a stage device quite so neat as that provided by Peter Nichols for his new "Passion Play," now in an agile Royal Shakespeare Company production by Mike Ockrent at the Aldwych. The device is simply that of the alter ego. Both main characters have by intermission appeared on stage in duplicate, so that while James and Eleanor are man and wife, visible to each other and their neighbors, Jim and Nell are their consciences, inner souls and confidantes, visible only to themselves and of course to us. Two characters, four actors.

There is also a vindictive widow (Priscilla Morgan) who keeps Eleanor informed of James' infidelities, plus the aforementioned mistress (Louise Jameson), the two splendid alter egos, and a number of extras whom the RSC, unlike a West End management, has been able to provide as party guests, restaurant diners, figures in one of Eleanor's nightmares and generally to fill out Patrick Robertson's huge and elegant setting, which appears to be representing a town house of roughly the dimensions of Windsor Castle. As if exhausted by his invention of the doppelgangers (whom I long to see in a stronger play) Nichols has fallen back on the hoariest of plot devices: The wife only discovers that the mistress is still having an affair with her husband when she mentions his visit to Switzerland and the mistress lets slip the word Zurich. The wife then says, "But I never mentioned Zurich," for all the world like an inspector in the last reel of a British picture of the 1940s.

the same two people that one ends up hoping they will abandon the increasingly turgid mechanics of a will-they-won't-they-stay-together plot and just settle for being a couple of marvelous double acts in search of a play. At the Theatre Royal Stratford East until the end of the month, the Pip Simmons theater group has an intriguing dramatic cabaret called "Kiss me ya plonk" and based, as the title might suggest, on the collapse of a casino in Nice. Taking as his starting point lengthy Observer articles last year which explained how the casino, once the home of wealthy English gamblers, had fallen on hard times and lately has been the scene of sit-in by unpaid employees, Simmons has cobbled together a morality play of sorts which attempts to use the casino in much the way that "Cabaret" used Berlin nightclub as a revolving mirror for a society in decline. If you can imagine Sandy Wilson's "TI Boy Friend" rewritten on a bad afternoon at Brighton and Weill, that is roughly what it ends up with, Simmons gives us, without interval, three 30-minute acts — one devoted to the bright young English things of the 1920s, one to a takeover in the '60s, and one to the '70s, all played out by the same six versatile actors who also form the court orchestra.

Superlative Device

The trouble, however, and this seems to have gone unnoticed in a generally ecstatic press, is that although he has found a superlative stage device, Nichols doesn't seem to have found much to do with it. "Passion Play" is a depressingly soap-operatic account of a marriage on the rocks, desperately lacking the humor and the odd insights of his earlier plays and notably lacking, too, in any real development either of plot or character. James is an art restorer and dealer. Eleanor sings in the choir at Albert Hall, thereby allowing James to start an illicit affair with the mistress of a deceased buddy while listening to radio broadcasts in order to ascertain the precise time of his wife's return home.

Personalities

Jane Hamilton-Merritt: Crusader for Tribes of Laos



Jane Hamilton-Merritt with tribal fabric.

WASHINGTON — The roosters crow at 3 a.m. and then, under skies said to be dusted with poison, the hill people of Laos rise for work in the fields. There are pumpkins, opium poppies, rice and now, says one who knows them well, the red powder "trains" from Communist planes. The one who knows them well is Jane Hamilton-Merritt, a U.S. photojournalist who has lived on and off with the Hmong and Yao tribes for the last 10 years. First researcher and then chronicler, she has turned friend, artistic patron and innately voice against what she says is the genocide of these unknown American veterans — CIA-trained Laotians, once a secret backbone of the U.S. war in their country. "I really had to do something about it, as a human being," she said recently, "although I must say, in the beginning, the attitude of this government was 'Who wants to hear about another bunch of starving gooks? Like, I've had it up to here with Southeast Asia.'"

Archaeology

Ancient Sites of Egypt's Nile Delta Are Neglected

Though Mendes, 70 miles north of Cairo, reached its zenith in the sixth century B.C., it was first mentioned in Egyptian texts more than 4,000 years ago. The more recent southern tomb, or mound, spans the Hellenic and early Roman periods in Egypt. The town's mud-brick dwellings of five and six stories were not meant to withstand the centuries like the sealed rock tombs of Upper Egypt. Moreover, farmers collecting fertilizer have dug up the compacted refuse in the streets, leaving walls studded with pottery shards. These factors endanger a treasure trove of antiquities. Excavations have unearthed, for example, painted limestone tombs called mastabas, possibly dating back 4,200 years. Workers have found decorated Greek pottery from the eighth to sixth centuries B.C., confirming the continuous habitation the city enjoyed. The Egyptian government has concentrated its scant financial resources on the tombs and temples of Upper Egypt's arid expanse, which will attract tourists. Yet, the neglected delta sites are potentially richer in historical information and in practical uses to the country's ancient civilizations. "Traditionally, in Egyptology you learn nothing about the delta," said Bernard Bothmer, chairman of the department of Egyptian and classical art at the Brooklyn Museum. "You do not have here the kind of spectacular sites that you have at Karnak and Luxor because very few things are standing upright. We are overinformed about ancient structures. We are underinformed about how the ancient Egyptians lived."

Obituaries

Viscount Amory, Minister In Tory Cabinets 1951-60

LONDON — Viscount Amory, 81, who as Derrick Heathcoat Amory was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Harold MacMillan's conservative government from 1958 to 1960, died Tuesday in his sleep. Lord Amory entered politics immediately after World War II in which he was severely wounded in the disastrous British airborne drop behind German lines at Arnhem in the Netherlands. He became a Cabinet minister in Churchill's 1951 government and was steadily promoted until he was put in charge of Britain's finances by Mr. MacMillan following the sudden resignation of three key ministers in 1958. Lord Amory, who was unmarried, was created a viscount upon his retirement from politics in 1960.

Archaeology

Ancient Sites of Egypt's Nile Delta Are Neglected

By Christopher S. Wren
TULL EL RUBA, Egypt — "The ruin is curious and does not appear to be noticed in the guidebooks," wrote a young Englishman, Alfred Butler, after visiting the remains of Mendes in the lush Nile Delta. "It is unlike anything else which I have seen in Egypt and deserves exploration." That observation was made in the spring of 1880. A century later, the ancient pharaonic capital of Mendes, where the sacred ram was worshipped and whose mounds even now extend over more than 500 acres, remains largely an enigma. So do many other buried treasures of the delta — an area whose fertile archaeological history has been eclipsed by dramatic pharaonic monuments such as Luxor and Abu Simbel in Upper Egypt. The Egyptian government has concentrated its scant financial resources on the tombs and temples of Upper Egypt's arid expanse, which will attract tourists. Yet, the neglected delta sites are potentially richer in historical information and in practical uses to the country's ancient civilizations. "Traditionally, in Egyptology you learn nothing about the delta," said Bernard Bothmer, chairman of the department of Egyptian and classical art at the Brooklyn Museum. "You do not have here the kind of spectacular sites that you have at Karnak and Luxor because very few things are standing upright. We are overinformed about ancient structures. We are underinformed about how the ancient Egyptians lived."

Correction

A story on the Eiffel Tower (IHT, Dec. 29) erroneously reported that the entire tower to be closed at the beginning of the year repairs. The restaurant was shut but the second and third stages of the Paris tower are being maintained during the construction work. The International Herald Tribune gets the error.

Advertisement for Prof. Personnel Counseling Ltd. The ad describes the services of a Swiss bank with headquarters in Geneva, currently developing commercial activities. It highlights a 'MANAGER, LETTERS OF CREDIT DEPARTMENT' and mentions the successful candidate has acquired significant experience with an international commercial bank or trading company. Contact information for Geneva is provided.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

One-Poulenc Unit Sees Loss in '81

PARIS — The textile division of Rhone-Poulenc expects a consolidated loss of around 850 million francs (\$183.5 million) in 1981 due to no in Nice. Taking as a whole, the group expects a loss in 1981 due to a lengthy Observer article...

Sandoz Group Reports Rise in Sales of 10%

Basel, Switzerland — Sales of the Sandoz group rose 10 percent to 4.9 billion Swiss francs (\$1.07 billion) in 1980 from 4.4 billion in 1979, the company announced Wednesday.

Tony Predicts Rise in Sales and Net Income

OSAKA — Tony Industries said it expects consolidated net income for the year ending next March 31 to reach 26 billion yen (\$129.4 million) on estimated sales of 680 billion yen.

Volvo Denies Reports on Dutch Plant Sell-Off

HELMOND, Netherlands — Volvo does not intend to hive off part of unused production capacity at Born in the Dutch region of Limburg, spokesman for the automaker said Wednesday.

Leases in Baltimore Canyon Given Up

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Shell, Gulf and several other major oil companies have given up some of their five-year leases in the offshore Baltimore Canyon area because they are convinced there is no significant oil or gas to be found there.

Exxon Plans \$1.1-Billion Exploration Budget

NEW YORK — Exxon said it plans capital and exploration spending of \$1.1 billion for 1981, an increase of about 35 percent from 1980 expenditures.

Japan's Current Account Posts December Surplus

From Agency Dispatches TOKYO — Japan posted a current account surplus of \$1.18 billion in December, the first surplus since September, the Finance Ministry announced Wednesday.

Chrysler Board Offers 'Options'

DETROIT — An undisclosed number of Japanese banks have given the option of not participating in the rescue plan approved Monday by the Chrysler Loan Guaranties Board.

Tokyo Stocks Hit Record

TOKYO — Share prices rose sharply on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday, sending the Nikkei Dow index up 25.35 to a new high of 7,315.33.

CURRENCY RATES

Table showing bank exchange rates for January 21, 1981, for various currencies including U.S., U.K., West Germany, etc.

CURRENT CURRENCY RATES

Table showing current currency rates for various currencies including U.S., U.K., West Germany, etc.

Analyst Sees Profit in New Products

Drug Stocks: Healthy Prognosis

By Vartan G. Vartan NEW YORK — During the first half of the 1960s, the shares of Syntex Corp. went up like a rocket on the American Stock Exchange.

Mr. Smith's favorites, in order of preference, are Pfizer and Sterling Drug. "We think that Pfizer's portfolio of new drugs is expanding," he said. "It has been one of our purchase recommendations for more than two years and continues to be recommended. We feel that the company's earnings growth rate will accelerate to between 20 and 25 percent annually as it rolls out new products."

Some institutional money managers share his long-range optimism for the drug. For example, John Groome, a senior vice president at United States Trust Co., said, "I think you'll see an acceleration in earnings starting in 1981 for pharmaceutical companies because of their introduction of new drugs. Furthermore, this is not a capital-intensive industry, so that it is not hurt badly by high interest rates. I look for an upward re-evaluation of earnings multiples in drug stocks."

Weidenbaum Named Chairman of CEA

By Peter Behr WASHINGTON — President Reagan has named a former chief economist and a former member of the Council of Economic Advisors to head the new Council of Economic Advisors.

Mr. Weidenbaum, 53, one of Mr. Reagan's economic advisers in the presidential campaign, headed a transition team on regulatory issues and was regarded as a top contender for a senior post in the new administration. The appointment of the chairman and other members of the CEA dragged on throughout the transition period, however, for reasons that still are unclear.

GNP, Prices Up Sharply In Final Quarter in U.S.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. gross national product, adjusted for inflation, grew at an annual rate of 5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1980 — its strongest showing in two years — the Commerce Department said Wednesday.

U.K. Earnings Rate

LONDON — Average earnings in the United Kingdom were 18.7 percent higher in November than a year ago, compared with a 20.1 percent rise in the 12 months to October, the Employment Department said Wednesday.

Rate Worries Push Dow Lower

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated in moderate trading Wednesday as investors remained cautious about the outlook for interest rates.

Rate worries were reinforced by Federal Reserve dealings in the government securities market that Wall Street took as another signal the Fed is unwilling to let rates come down yet.

Earlier, Mellon Bank's chief economist, Norman Robertson, said short-term rates would begin to ease over the next month.

U.S. Interest Rates Gyrate; Fed Shows Policy Steady

NEW YORK — A sharp drop in the federal funds rate to a low of 14 percent Tuesday appeared to reflect, at least in part, some dislocations caused by the unblocking of Iran's assets, money market sources report, rather than any easing in the Federal Reserve's tight money policy.

The drop in the federal funds rate, coupled with nervousness over Iran's intentions, saw the dollar weaken in early trading Wednesday. By the time Europe closed for business the dollar was showing small declines for the day.

However, the New York Fed later entered the government securities market to drain reserves on both a temporary and permanent basis, dealers said. When federal funds were trading at 17 1/2 percent, the Fed told dealers it would arrange overnight reverse repurchase agreements and also that it was selling bills of all maturities.

Dealers expected the Fed to attempt to stem Tuesday's decline since the rate fell so sharply from 19 1/2 percent at the opening.

In addition to the dislocations stemming from the unblocking of Iran's assets, sources noted that U.K. banks also were offering money in the overnight federal funds market on Tuesday. They suggested that U.K. banks may have been asked by Iran to deposit funds in the Eurodollar market. It was suggested that the investments would be concentrated in six-month deposits.

However, they noted that since these deposits do not settle until Friday, the U.K. banks decided to turn to a more immediate source of investment — the overnight federal funds market. The sources said that as these investments unwind, the federal funds rate will probably rise.

Iran Wipes Out Euromarket Bank Debt

LONDON — The vast majority of Iran's syndicated bank borrowing will be paid off under the agreement securing the release of the U.S. hostages, banking sources report.

The \$3.7 billion which, according to U.S. officials in Washington, Iran must pay to 300 U.S. and foreign banks represents the amount outstanding on most of Iran's total contracted \$5.5 billion syndicated loan debt, the sources said.

Of the \$7.98 billion in previously-frozen assets that Washington deposited with the Bank of England in an escrow account, Iran will wind up with only \$2.88 billion after meeting its obligations to banks under terms of the hostage release agreement, officials in Washington reported.

[UPI quoted Middle East Report, a New York-based newsletter, as saying it had learned that Iran has decided to keep all the dollar assets it received in dollar-denominated investments.]

Exact amounts of bank loan exposure and technical details of how to channel repayments to banks have been worked out over the past few days but are still to be finalized. Loan syndicates containing a U.S. bank in the group are expected to be repaid in full to all syndicate members, and since the vast majority of loans put together since the boom in lending to Iran began in 1976 contains at least one U.S. bank this would effectively wipe clean almost all the country's syndicated bank debt.

The situation has been complicated because Iran has been making payments, if sporadically, to non-U.S. banks in loan syndicates throughout the 14-month freeze and dispute with U.S. banks, the sources said.

The main two agent banks for Iranian loans are Chase Manhattan Bank and Iran Overseas Investment Bank, which each handle about a third, or \$1.5 billion, of total loans still current, the sources said. Iran Overseas is thought to be agent on 15 loans, although its own exposure is limited to around \$35 million.

The shah's Iran had been one of the most fashionable countries for Eurodollar lenders, but his fall led to a rapid turnaround and a 14-month crisis that threatened to call into question the whole independence of the Eurodollar market in a series of court cases.

Iran's decision to pay off so much of its Eurodollar debt has come as a relief to bankers, many of whom said they believed that Chase and other U.S. banks acted hastily in calling some loans in default and saw the Carter freeze as impinging on the market's traditionally self-regulating structure.

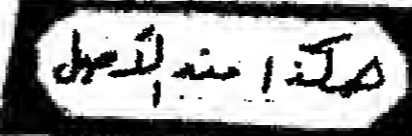
In related news, Ibrahim Bahmaie, London manager of Bank Saderat, said he doubts that his country will require new borrowings.

Two U.S. banks indicated they were unhappy with the 17 percent interest they agreed to pay on their Iranian deposits. An official of First National Bank of Chicago said the rate should be 16.3 percent, and a Continental Illinois Bank executive said it should be 14 percent to 15 percent.

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Advertisement for Prof Personal Counseling Ltd. (Prof Conseils en personnel SA) offering services in Geneva. It includes contact information and a list of services.

Table showing bank exchange rates for January 21, 1981, for various currencies including U.S., U.K., West Germany, etc.





U.S. Firms in Russia Hit With New Taxes

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service
SCOV — Soviet authorities suddenly levied new taxes at U.S. firms operating here...

phianism shattered such notions. In 1980, trade plunged to less than half the figure of the previous year...

Quarter Cast Negative Vote in a 10% Steel Tax Credit

By Peter Behr
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Carter administration turned down an appeal from the U.S. steel industry...

with fewer environmental problems, and at a lower cost. "The most important technological change for integrated steel-makers during the next 10 years will be greater adoption of continuous casting..."

Warning Issued by Head of Bundesbank

Frankfurt — Continued increases in West German public deficits could force interest rates higher, warns Bundesbank head Karl Otto Pöhl...

Yugoslav Bank Lets Borrowing

Belgrade — Ljubljanska Bank Yugoslavia expects to award a mandate to a group of Gulf banks by Kuwaiti Foreign Trading...

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 21

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices, changes, and trading volumes for various NYSE-listed companies.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table of financial reports for various companies, including Toray Industries Inc., Alcoa Corp., and others, with columns for revenue, profit, and share price.

Floating Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for bank names, coupon rates, and maturity dates.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing over-the-counter stock prices for various companies, including Amstar, Amstar Corp., and others.

Floating Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for bank names, coupon rates, and maturity dates.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing over-the-counter stock prices for various companies, including Amstar, Amstar Corp., and others.

Advertisement for Fasco Industries, Inc. and Hawker Siddeley Group Limited, featuring the text 'Fasco Industries, Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary of Hawker Siddeley Group Limited'.

Advertisement for Delcon Financial Corporation, featuring the text 'Delcon Financial Corporation Geneva' and 'essential strategic tool for international executives'.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V., featuring the text 'Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.'.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V., featuring the text 'Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.'.

Advertisement for Delcon Financial Corporation, featuring the text 'Delcon Financial Corporation Geneva' and 'essential strategic tool for international executives'.



دردا من لاجل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for January 21, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

Chicago Futures

Chicago Futures table listing prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices table listing prices for various commodities such as live beef cattle, hogs, and various oils.

International Monetary

International Monetary table listing exchange rates for various currencies.

New York Futures

New York Futures table listing prices for various futures contracts.

Cash Prices

Cash Prices table listing prices for various commodities.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

NYSE Most Actives table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE.

Dow Jones Averages

Dow Jones Averages table listing the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other indices.

Standard & Poors

Standard & Poors table listing various market indicators.

NYSE Index

NYSE Index table listing the NYSE index and other market data.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table listing odd-lot trading data.

American Most Actives

American Most Actives table listing the most active stocks in America.

AMEX Index

AMEX Index table listing the AMEX index and other market data.

London Metals Market

London Metals Market table listing prices for various metals.

London Commodities

London Commodities table listing prices for various commodities.

Paris Commodities

Paris Commodities table listing prices for various commodities.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Interest Rates table listing interest rates for various currencies.

Commodity Indexes

Commodity Indexes table listing various commodity indexes.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows table listing new highs and lows for various stocks.

Dividends

Dividends table listing dividend payments for various companies.

To Our Readers

Because of transmission problems at the Associated Press in Chicago, several quotes were unavailable for publication in this edition. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

Micro-Computer Gauges Fertility, Researchers Say

LONDON — Researchers have developed a tiny micro-chip device that can tell women when they are in the fertile or infertile periods of their menstrual cycle, according to the British Medical Research Council. The device, small and flexible enough that it can be built into a necklace or incorporated into a bedside radio-alarm, is in production for testing at family planning clinics, officials said Tuesday. Doctors said that all a woman has to do is to place a small electronic sensor in her mouth each morning. The sensor transmits her body temperature to the miniature micro-chip computer, which stores the daily information. When the safe period in the menstrual cycle is reached, the computer activates a green light, doctors said. They said that, in tests, the device has proved 100 percent reliable on the fertility records of 500 women. They added that the first units were scheduled to be tried in clinics in Britain this year.

Hungarian Official Sees Account Surplus

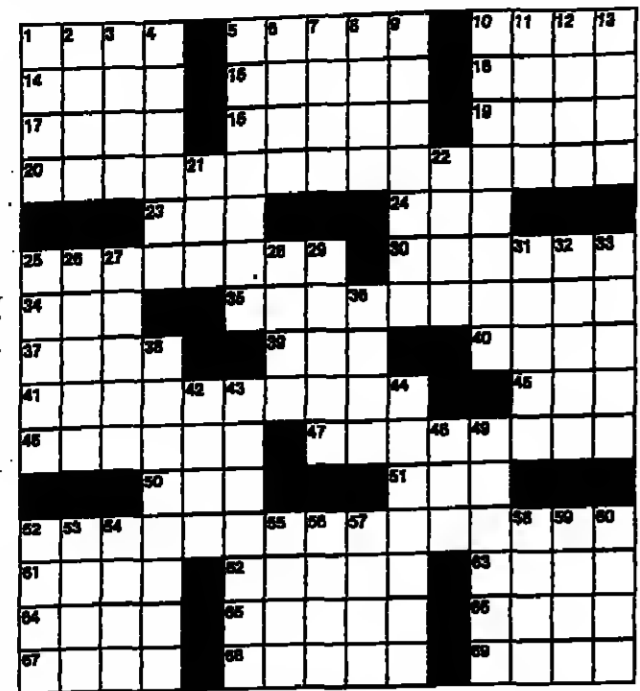
LONDON — Hungary expects to record a 1980 current-account surplus of around \$150 million, Ede Bako, chief economic adviser to the National Bank of Hungary, said Wednesday at a Euromarket conference here. This compares with the 1979 deficit of \$555 million and would be the first surplus since the early 1970s, he said.

DAVID BRODER ON THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY. International Herald Tribune. We've got news for you.

Advertisement for Estradas de Portugal, featuring a map and promotional text.

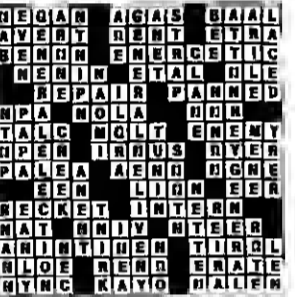
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Term of endearment
5 Biblical queen
10 Bear's lair
14 Fitzgerald
15 Duff
16 Follow orders
17 Like... of bricks
18 "My Fair Lady" girl
19 Sky-clad
20 Elvis Presley, e.g.
23 Word with head or tail
24 To "te amo"
25 "Familiarly begets..."
Marmion
30 Horror-movie character
34 Dir. from Albuquerque
10 Denver
35 Missileron
37 Kin of emmons
39 LeFlore of the White Sox
40 Office copy, for short
41 Nadir
45 Soissons saison
46 Baseball or softball
47 Politic with his mouth open
50 Female swan
51 What O'Neill called "Dat oie dave!"
52 Advice to an upstart
61 Mine, in Paris
62 Wavy pattern in fur
63 Glaswegian hillside
64 Chagall or Biltzstein
65 Record
66 What "Omer smote"
67 Weaponry
68 Culinary herbs
69 Arithmetic for Rooney
8 This guy is no doll
9 Study critically
10 East
11 Touch at one end
12 Hindu scriptures
13 His pupils are on the watch
21 Southern from a Northern state
22 Spoils
25 Turnmy enragers
26 Dominant
27 Cary Grant at birth
28 Order
29 Mexican War hero
31 Asian climbing plant
32 Stormy; turning
33 Depside is one
36 Cognize
38 They have reservations
42 Rabbit or Fox
43 Greek sweet drink
44 Men who are too familiar
48 Aberdeen's river
49 Dilettantes do
52 Toledo lady
53 Jerusalem's Mosque of
54 Standard
55 Word with nose or pipe
56 Franklin flew one
57 Arduous journey
58 Long-horned antelope
59 Swiss river
60 Items in a golf bag

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Cities include ALBUQUERQUE, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MADRID, MANILA, MEXICO CITY, MIAMI, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, MUNICH, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, NICE, OSLO, PARIS, PEKING, PRAGUE, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROME, SAN PAULO, SEOUL, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY, TAIPEI, TEHRAN, TEL AVIV, TOKYO, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

RADIO NEWCASTS VOICE OF AMERICA

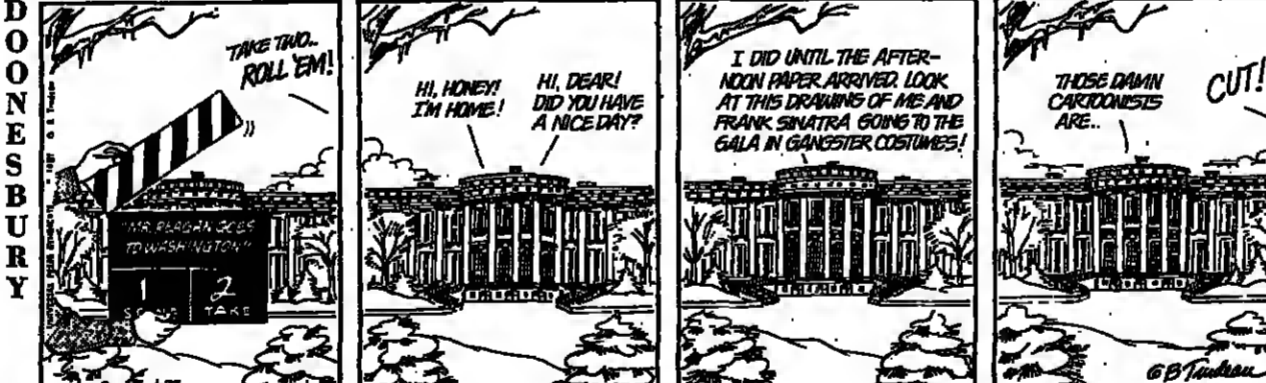
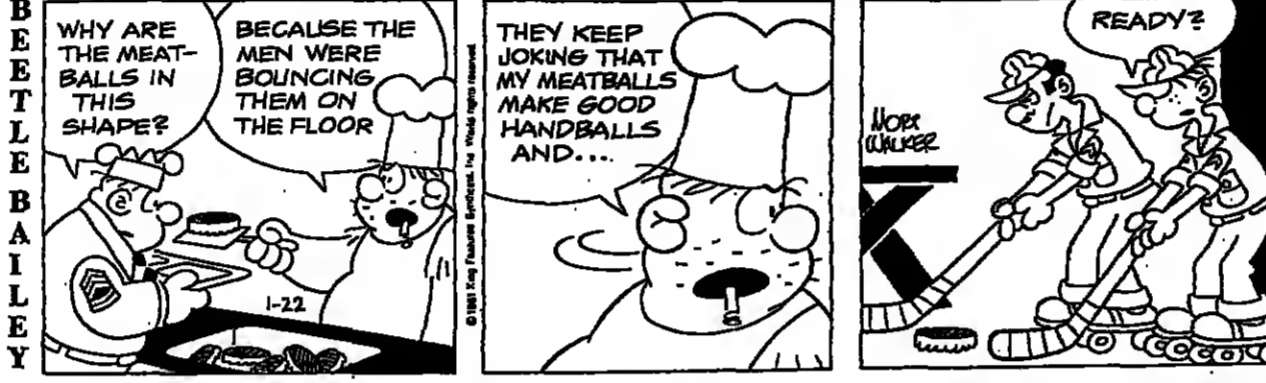
The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 30 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions. Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: 6480 KHz and 4830 Medium Wave, 5775, 6055, 7130, 7185, 7255, 9470, 9730, 12095 and 15070 KHz in the 49, 41, 21, and 19 meter bands.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (African GMT). Middle East: 12270 KHz and 2270 Medium Wave, 26400, 21710, 17770, 15310, 11260, 9410, 7140, 6130 and 3790 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Shortcut Across Mississippi River Proves a Breakthrough for Pair

HARPER'S FERRY, Iowa — Two men got the scare of their lives trying to take a shortcut across the Mississippi River. Their car crashed through thin ice and sank in the main channel of the river early Tuesday but both men escaped serious injury. The two decided to cut across on the ice because the U.S. 18 bridge linking northeast Iowa with Prairie du Chien, Wis., had been closed and the nearest bridge was 35 miles away.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with scrambled words: ARBSS, NAHCT, DINCAR, YARAFF. Includes a cartoon of a boat builder and a puzzle grid. Answer: FAULT HONOR GENDER DOMINO.

BOOKS

TOWARDS THE MOUNTAIN An Autobiography By Alan Paton. Scribners. 320 pp. \$16.95. Reviewed by Harris Wofford

SHAKESPEARE. Blackstone and the Bible were Abraham Lincoln's main curriculum. Born in Pietermaritzburg in the valley of the Umsindusi River in 1903, Alan Paton read more widely than Lincoln, but the Bible was at the core of what he learned and thought. And Lincoln, whom he considered "the greatest of all the rulers of nations" was a star in his firmament, one that shone from far away on the "lovely road that runs from Ixopo into the hills."

In his autobiography, "Towards the Mountain," Paton tells how in 1946, shortly after writing the first words of "Cry, the Beloved Country," his novel about South Africa's racial ordeal, he stood in awe before the seated figure in the Lincoln Memorial. The United States would become for him "the country of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights," but already, thanks to Lincoln, it was the "shore dimly seen."

Paton's quietly moving autobiography builds slowly, as his life seems to have done, coming to a climax when, alone, on that 1946 trip abroad, "under the influence of powerful emotion," he started to write the book that was to sell millions of copies and make him famous. Although a life of political action and literature lay ahead, he looks back fondly on the emotion that possessed him at age 43, and notes sadly: "I do not expect, and for a long time have not expected, to be revisited by it."

Except for the ecstasy the young Paton felt for mature, there is a dullness in the first part of his life story. Perhaps it is the "awful odor of goodness" coming out of a devout Christadelphian ("brothers of Christ"), born-again fundamentalist family. He reacted against the authoritarianism in his home, and came to hate his father. Yet in this autobiography he proves to be his father's son, viewing lust and anger as the "volcanic sins" from which one must run.

Very early Paton knew what he did not like. At age 13, when his dentist tried to seduce him, he drew back and said, with a clarity and finality that made him conscious of having a will of his own: "I don't like that." The man gave him half a crown, saying, "That is the reward of virtue." Paton adds, "I did not stop going to Dr. B., but to my regret there were no more rewards for virtue."

Twenty-two years later, in 1938, he came to the same decision about Afrikaner nationalism. He had been sympathetic to the Boers, whose ancestors had been white Christians for three centuries — the first place settlers to rebel against British colonialism. On the centenary of the Boers' Great Trek northward to escape British rule, Paton was one of the few English-speaking South Africans to join a mass pilgrimage to Pretoria.

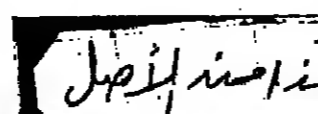
From the black African boys' reformatory that he then directed, he set forth by ox-wagon, flourishing a newly-grown Afrikaner-type beard and flying the flag of the old Transvaal Republic. Caught in the fever of a quarter-million Boers on the march, he soon discovered to his horror, the anti-British and anti-black fanaticism being released.

Thundering against "ungodly equality," Dr. D.F. Malan declared that "the Afrikaans-speaking man of the new 'Great Trek' needs the non-European at the new Blood River." A Boer said to Paton, in Afrikaans, "Now we'll knock hell into the English." A decade later, the Afrikaner majority of white South Africans had brought Malan to power, and they were knocking hell into the English, and even more hell into the colored and Indian minorities and the black majority. By 1948 Paton's good will toward the Boers had turned to ashes, and he had left the small world of professional education, in the reformatory, for the larger educational role of political opposition.

Harris Wofford, the author of "Kennedy and Kings: Making S. of the '60s," was from 1962 to 1965 the Peace Corps' special representative in Africa. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

Bridge hand diagram showing a deal with North and South hands, bidding sequence, and a commentary on the play. The lead is the diamond five.



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WARDS THE MOUNTAIN
An Autobiography
Patron Scribners \$20.00
Reviewed by Harris Wolfson

Hess Winner Of 2d in Row

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune
ANS-MONTANA, Switzerland
Erika Hess, perhaps feeling a sense of triumph, was the first to cross the finish line...



Erika Hess
Two straight.

Georgia's Walker Off to the Races

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Last October, Howard Schmetz, director of the Wanamaker Millrose Games, telephoned Lewis Gaine, track coach of the University of Georgia...

Casey Verbatim: A Public Service

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A young woman asked, "What was Casey Stengel like?" I thought she was pulling my leg until I realized that she was nine years old when Casey, retiring as manager of the New York Mets, dropped out of public view...

Blackstone
Abraham
Lincoln
Born in the valley of 1803, Alan Watts thought, considered the core of the American spirit...

Boxing's Sweetest Scientist

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A cold was nagging at his chest, but the professional knew his opponent for the night would be a tough, well-conditioned heavyweight...

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division, listing teams and their records.

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Campbell Conference and Norris Conference, listing teams and their records.

Transactions

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE
TORONTO - Acquired Jerry Gervin from Oakland...

2 Saint Executives Quit

From Agency Dispatches
NEW ORLEANS — General Manager Steve Rosenbloom and Vice President Dick Steinberg of the New Orleans Saints resigned Tuesday...

Large advertisement section containing 'EMPLOYMENT', 'CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS', and 'HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL' with various listings and contact information.

